

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR CRISIS

Non-Proliferation and National Security



United States
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Diplomatic Simulations are developed and presented by the U.S. Diplomacy Center as an integral component of the Center's education offerings. This document and all associated materials are intended exclusively for educational use.

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Controlling the spread of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, has been an international concern since the middle of the twentieth century. Concern about the risk of nuclear war diminished somewhat with the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s. At the same time, however, the threat posed by new states seeking nuclear weapons increased, along with the possibility that non-state actors may seek nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction. For these reasons, countries around the world -- and the international organizations to which they belong -- continue efforts to minimize the possibility that nuclear weapons will spread to more regions of the world or be used in a catastrophic attack. Limiting the spread of nuclear weapons is a major American foreign policy goal.

The international community relies on two main instruments to promote and verify non-proliferation: The **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty** (established 1970) and the **International Atomic Energy Agency**.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

A key component to international efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons is the 1970 **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**, regularly called the NPT. The NPT has these elements:

1. **The treaty identifies two categories of states: Nuclear-weapon states (NWS)** that already possessed nuclear weapons in 1967 and **non-nuclear-weapon states (NNWS)** that did not.
2. By joining the NPT, **NWS agree not to help NNWS produce or acquire nuclear weapons**, and **NNWS agree not to produce or acquire them**.
3. The NPT acknowledges the “**inalienable right**” of all states who sign the treaty (whether NWS and NNWS) **to research, develop, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes**.
4. The NPT **commits all member states to engage in good faith talks** on ending the nuclear arms race and reaching complete nuclear disarmament. Countries that previously developed their nuclear weapons arsenals before the treaty went into effect in 1968 can maintain their stockpiles while pursuing “**good faith negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament**.”
5. The treaty **requires NNWS to accept International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) “safeguards”** to monitor their peaceful nuclear programs against diversion to weapons.
6. **A state may withdraw from the treaty** but must give three month’s advance notice, and explain what “**extraordinary events**” have jeopardized its supreme national interests.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that helps countries build their capacity in nuclear energy technologies with the commitment not to use that technology to develop nuclear weapons. It was created in 1957 by an international treaty in response to a famous “Atoms for Peace” speech made by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower. In that speech, President Eisenhower observed:

“The atomic age has moved forward at such a pace that every citizen of the world should have

some comprehension, at least in comparative terms, of the extent of this development, of the utmost significance to every one of us. Clearly, if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence."

About 170 countries (most of the countries in the world) are members of the IAEA and control its governing bodies. When the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty entered into force in 1970, the IAEA became the treaty watchdog, responsible for inspecting nuclear facilities in NNWS worldwide to assure that nuclear materials are not diverted from peaceful uses to weapons production. At the same time, the IAEA also facilitates endeavors aimed at the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in NNWS, with consideration for the needs of developing areas of the world.

As an international organization, the IAEA can create rules (such as inspections), but needs money and political support from its members to implement them.

Are you willing to jump in and confront the situation? We believe you bring the necessary skills to the table: the ability to hear others' viewpoints; the ability to analyze your own and others' positions and goals; a spirit of cooperation; and a belief that everyone can be a part of a solution.

As representatives of one of the stakeholders engaged in the process, you will need to:

- Prioritize your diplomatic goals according to your group's policy position.
- Identify with whom you will need to negotiate and who might be your allies/opponents.

You will need to learn what the other participants believe and what they want out of the negotiation. Can you help bridge gaps between the participants? Remember, not all groups will agree with your priorities or goals. The objective is to find a solution that advances your group's goals and priorities. To do this you, will need to compromise and develop consensus to meet the other stakeholders halfway.

You will need to negotiate with other groups and look for ideas you share. Recognize where you can and cannot change your own and others' positions; identify areas of agreement; and finally agree on a strategy. You will have a worksheet to help organize your strategy.

At the beginning of the first round of discussions and in the order listed above, each group will have three minutes to outline its concerns and objectives. Some ideas for your group's opening position are provided in your Stakeholder Profile; feel free to incorporate or withhold this information as you wish.

After all groups have given an opening statement, you will be given 15 minutes to reach out to other participants and to negotiate your positions informally. Your goal in this session should be to build alliances and to offer strategies to find consensus with as many other groups as possible.

When you return to the formal meeting, the Chair will recognize delegates to hear their proposals. During this time, you should look for support. Do not spend time endlessly debating; the goal is to find a workable solution to the crisis at hand. Listen to what others say and if you need to adjust your proposal, do so. The Chair will give you 15-20 minutes to come up with a resolution – or not.



Today's simulation involves a hypothetical scenario but deals with the real world problem of non-proliferation. You will role play a member of a delegation at an international meeting trying to negotiate a solution. The delegations are:



The U.S. Department of State



The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



The Government of Landesia



The Government of Aggravalia



The Government of Terranova



Professionals Engaged Against Conflict Escalation (PEACE)



Landesia is a regional power that has enjoyed a tense but pragmatic relationship with the United States. The government of Landesia, however, supports Aggravalia in regional power struggles, especially against Terranova. Both Aggravalia and Terranova are members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Landesia and the United States are also members of the NPT and IAEA; however, the two states have rocky relations. One of the few areas of agreement between the United States and Landesia has been the need to prevent additional countries from acquiring nuclear weapons. Although it freely joined the NPT long ago, Aggravalia has come to deeply resent what it now sees as a double standard that allows a few states like the United States and Landesia to have nuclear weapons while denying others the same opportunity.

The government of Aggravalia has alarmed world leaders and neighboring governments alike through recent unilateral action on the issue of nuclear proliferation. The Aggravalian government appears to be embarking on a program to build a nuclear weapon. The fragile stability in the region, combined with the capacity of a single nuclear weapon to kill hundreds of thousands of people, has put regional and foreign governments on high alert.

Aggravalia has been working closely with IAEA to build its emerging nuclear energy industry, but the effort has stalled due to an unexpected shortage of funding. In accordance with the NPT, IAEA inspectors are supposed to be able to inspect nuclear facilities in any non-nuclear weapon state (NNWS) that is party to the treaty. Last week, in a troubling move, Aggravalia denied IAEA inspectors access to one of its nuclear research facilities, located near the Aggravalian-Terranovan border, known as the Emgatu Nuclear Research and Development Center. The IAEA now suspects that Aggravalia has not reported all of its nuclear activities. When confronted by IAEA representatives, the President of Aggravalia declared, “The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is fundamentally unfair. The international community has purposefully left our nation out of a shining future and the people and government of Aggravalia must do whatever it takes to secure that future on our own. The rest of the world will not dictate our internal affairs and must show the nation of Aggravalia the respect it deserves!”

This strongly worded response from Aggravalia, taken with similar language coming from its capital over the past three months and intelligence reporting pointing to the possible testing of nuclear-bomb detonators, has ratcheted up tension in the region. Several IAEA member states are now concerned that Aggravalia plans to withdraw from the NPT and build a nuclear weapon. In response, Terranova has increased the number of units participating in an upcoming Terranova-U.S. military exercise on its Aggravalian border. That buildup of forces was promptly condemned by the Landesian government in a statement describing the exercises as: “A needless inflammation of regional tensions orchestrated by the United States.”

The countries of Aggravalia and Terranova have a long history of conflict with each other, including the waging of several wars since their independence from their respective colonial powers some years ago. Aggravalia has an **authoritarian** government and Terranova has a **democratic** government. Political and economic relations between the two states are limited due to years of mistrust, differing ethnic populations and competition for regional hegemony. The two states share a contentious border. Skirmishes over Erewhon, a sparsely-inhabited area with rich energy reserves and other highly desirable natural resources, have limited any efforts at a lasting peace. Light arms fire has been exchanged in this area in the past month.

Terranova and the United States share a security alliance, which means that each country is committed to defending the other against attack. Aggravalia is closely aligned politically and militarily with Landesia. Both the U.S. and Landesia have worked to advance the political and economic interests of their respective allies.

The current threat from Aggravalia in potentially developing a nuclear weapon has also drawn the attention of international civil society organizations, which work to bring nonpartisan expertise to peacebuilding, strengthening norms, and developing avenues for cooperation. Professionals Engaged Against Conflict Escalation (PEACE) is an international nongovernmental organization (NGO) composed of former national heads of state with skills in mediation and respected Nobel prize-winning scientists, doctors, and authors from many countries (including the United States, Landesia, Terranova, and Aggravalia).

The United States and Landesia have agreed to convene a meeting in Geneva to discuss the developing crisis between Aggravalia and Terranova. The IAEA and PEACE have been invited to participate.



The United States Department of State (DOS)

The State Department is responsible for implementing the foreign policy of the U.S. The United States was instrumental in the negotiation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the creation of the IAEA. It is and has always been the largest financial contributor of the IAEA, contributing about \$200 million annually.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the intergovernmental organization responsible for helping states to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy and monitor compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Aggravalia, Terranova, the United States, Landesia, and over 160 other nations are all members.

Aggravalia

Aggravalia is a developing nation with a history of antagonism toward neighboring Terranova and an ally of Landesia. The IAEA has been assisting Aggravalia in developing its nuclear energy sector according to NPT rules. Recent comments, by the Aggravalian President, and possible new nuclear activity at the Emgatu Nuclear Research and Development Center may alter that assistance.

Terranova

Terranova shares a border with Aggravalia and the majority of its foreign policy priorities focus on that nation. The two countries have a long-simmering dispute over Erewhon, a sparsely-inhabited area rich in natural resources including oil. Terranova is a former colony of Landesia and a strategic ally of the United States.

Landesia

Landesia is a moderately populated country with a small nuclear arsenal. A signatory of the NPT, Landesia makes proportional contributions to the IAEA's annual budget. Landesia shares the goal of reducing the risks posed by nuclear weapons by halting their spread to countries that do not yet possess them. Landesia backs Aggravalia in its dispute with Terranova.

Professionals Engaged against Conflict Escalation (PEACE)

PEACE is an international nongovernmental organization (NGO) composed of former heads of state and respected Nobel prize-winning scientists, doctors, and authors from many countries. PEACE advocates that all states reduce their nuclear arsenals to minimize the chance of a catastrophic nuclear accident or conflict. PEACE wants Aggravalia and Terranova to de-escalate military tension and to negotiate a long-term solution to their territorial grievances.

WORKSHEET 1: QUESTIONS TO THINK THROUGH

Whom do you represent?

What is your overall goal?

What goals (in priority order) would you also like to achieve?

Who can help you?

Who might oppose your approach?

What incentives and disincentives can you offer to persuade others?

What should be your strategy in dealing with the other parties, i.e., with whom should you speak first?

Remember: There is no “right” or “wrong” outcome. This is not a debate in which you need to win the argument; your goal is to work together to find a workable solution. Build upon common ground and look for areas where you and other parties can agree. Where you disagree, try to create options that address the other parties’ concerns.



WORKSHEET 2: POSSIBLE ACTIONS

The following points are *possible* actions to be taken. Prioritize your top two choices according to your delegation's policy position. Feel free to add actions. You will share your priorities with the other delegations in your opening statement.

- Dissuade/deter Aggravalia from withdrawing from the NPT.
- Identify steps to get International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors back into Aggravalia.
- Enhance security guarantees provided to Terranova and/or to Aggravalia.
- Help Aggravalia develop its energy sector (or “energy security”) faster.
- Encourage Aggravalia to accept additional safeguards on its nuclear materials in order to promote more international assistance in developing its energy sector.
- Encourage neutral fact-finding and third party mediation by PEACE to explore the territorial grievances between Aggravalia and Terranova and open the way to formal talks.
- Develop projects to improve economic, political and military relations between the Governments of Aggravalia and Terranova. For example, Terranova could sell hydropower to Aggravalia in exchange for valuable minerals.
- Help Terranova and Aggravalia to establish an electronic “hotline” or other **confidence building measures** to make military exercises less threatening.
- Express support for each country's independence and cultural significance.
- Consider actions that might address Aggravalia's concern about a “double standard” regarding proliferation.

Other: _____

Other: _____

Clearly Determine Your Position And Agree On Your Strategy:

- Clarify or restate your position if it is mis-represented by one of the other stakeholder groups.
- If during informal discussions you decide your group should change its position, discuss it with the other group members as soon as possible.

Realistically Evaluate Possible Actions Before You Propose Them:

- Are the proposals possible?
- Will they achieve the results you want?
- Watch for unintended consequences.

Analyze Other Groups' Positions:

- Why do they hold that position?
- Why do they oppose or support your proposals?
- Can you apply pressure to make stakeholders re-evaluate their positions?
- Can you offer any incentives to make stakeholders re-evaluate their positions?

Build Alliances:

- Identify which stakeholders share your position and which do not.
- Do not spend all your time trying to persuade others. Listen carefully to other delegates and absorb what they are saying.
- Try to identify common interests and concerns you share with other stakeholders.
- Even if your end goal is different, what can you agree on with others?

Identify Incentives and Disincentives (“Carrots and Sticks”):

- Consider what incentives you can safely offer to other groups.
- Explain to other stakeholders the negative consequences (either direct or indirect) that may follow if they oppose your position.

General Tips*:

- Separate the people from the problem.
- Interests: Focus on interests, not positions.
- Options: Generate a variety of possibilities before deciding what to do.
- Criteria: Insist that the result be based on some objective standard.

*Excerpted from “Getting To Yes”, Roger Fisher and William Ury, Random House Business Books, 1981



Authoritarian

Authoritarian governments are not democratically elected. While they may have military or religious influences, these governments have strong single parties and political systems that do not tolerate dissent. Human rights protections are typically quite weak in countries with authoritarian governments and decision-making is centralized in the hands of a few powerful leaders.

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

CBMs are efforts made by states to reduce fear and the uncertainty and insecurity that might lead to an attack. One of the most famous CBMs in history is the red telephone or hotline between Washington, DC in the United States and Moscow in Russia that made it possible for leaders to talk with each other quickly in a crisis situation. Another example of a CBM would be an agreement to move military exercises further away from a border or invite international monitoring, such as by the IAEA.

Democratic

Democratic governments typically have multiple parties that compete in elections. They have strong protections for civil and political rights and involve civil society in most aspects of policy making.

Non-proliferation

This word means “non-spreading.” In the case of nuclear weapons, analysts talk about both “horizontal proliferation” (nuclear weapons spreading to new states that did not previously have them) and “vertical proliferation” (states that already have nuclear weapons getting more of them). Most non-proliferation efforts focus on horizontal proliferation, or in the case of this scenario, Aggravalia’s potential acquisition of these weapons.

Foreign Ministry of Terranova



Background: Terranova is a democratic state that was a former colony of Landesia. Terranova is alarmed by Aggravalia's threat to produce nuclear weapons and regards the IAEA and the United States as essential partners in preventing proliferation. Terranova does not have nuclear weapons, and it does not share Aggravalia's perception of the NPT's "double standard" on nuclear weapons. For historical reasons, Terranova is grateful for its security relationship with the United States and generally suspicious of any initiatives proposed by the Landesian government.

Over the course of 107 years of Landesian colonization, taught in Terranovan history classes as the "Century of Humiliation", Terranovan's mineral resources were mined almost to depletion; few mineral deposits remain. After a bloody war of independence, Terranova is now politically and militarily aligned with the United States, but remains hostile to and fearful of nearby Landesia.

While its abundant water resources provide much of Terranova's energy, the country's economy could benefit from improved trade relations with Aggravalia. Terranova's emerging technology sector has begun developing cellphone and mobile computing designs in partnership with the United States and requires rare-earth elements, elements found in abundance in Aggravalia. However, Terranova does not want to trade with Aggravalia, believing that its government is unstable and corrupt.

Terranova has long been concerned by Aggravalia's close connections to Landesia. Landesia sides with Aggravalia in the ongoing territorial dispute and in border skirmishes over Erewhon, a mountainous, sparsely populated region between the two countries that is rich in natural resources. Erewhon also contains the mountain lakes that provide the water for Terranova's abundant hydropower system. This industry has been supported by extensive foreign assistance aid from the United States.

Country Profile:

Geography: 390,437 sq. km. (150,749 sq. mi.), slightly larger than Montana

Terrain: Desert, savanna, mountain, and jungle

Climate: Mostly wetlands with more rain in the coastal jungles and mountains

People:

Current population: 4.32 million

Population growth: 1.02% per year

Government: Parliamentary democracy

Economy:

2016 National budget: U.S. \$1.2 trillion.

GDP per capita: U.S. \$1,071

Primary industry: Hydropower, agricultural products, mining, commerce

Over ...



Military:

2016 Defense budget: \$24 billion (2% of total national budget)

Branches: Air Force, Army, Navy

Uniformed personnel: 130,000 (3% of total population)

Opening Statement:

The Prime Minister of Terranova had instructed your delegation not to negotiate directly with Landesia or Aggravalia. You may negotiate with them, however, through the United States, PEACE and the IAEA. You are to take the following opening position:

- Terranova is alarmed by Aggravalia's threatening actions which include testing bomb detonators, denying the IAEA access to nuclear facilities, and engaging in aggressive rhetoric in the media.
- Terranova has a right to live in peace and does not trust Landesia to be a neutral party in these negotiations.
- Terranova appreciates the security assistance of the United States. Any resolution of grievances with Aggravalia would need to be brokered and monitored by the international community (i.e. not by Landesia alone).
- Aggravalia should abide by the terms of the NPT. Terranova does not need or want to trade with Aggravalia.

Foreign Ministry of Aggravalia



Background: President Ellia Potens of the Aggravalian National Party recently came to power through a campaign that focused on foreign threats to Aggravalian sovereignty, the promise to accelerate economic development and the need to “restore national pride.” President Potens, the former Minister of Energy, blames “strict International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) rules and NPT nuclear supplier states for blocking access to the peaceful nuclear technologies needed for its energy program.”

President Potens rejects international suggestions that it would be faster and easier to buy hydropower from Terranova rather than pursue development of an Aggravalian nuclear energy sector.

President Potens also believes the Non-Proliferation Treaty (which Aggravalia signed years ago) is fundamentally unfair. She questions why Aggravalia and other countries that do not already have nuclear weapons are not allowed to develop them, while the United States, Landesias, and a few other major powers that are also members of the Non-Proliferation Treaty have yet to fulfill their promise to disarm themselves of nuclear weapons.

The Aggravalian president is convinced that having a nuclear weapon, in addition to boosting national pride, would deter a potential Terranovan invasion. Rather than spend funds on an expensive conventional military to deter attacks, she would prefer to concentrate on economic development to raise the country’s low domestic living standards. She argues that developing a nuclear weapon would be cheaper than continuing to support a large army.

Aggravalia and Terranova have a long history of disputes over the sparsely populated territory of Erewhon that is rich in natural resources and is claimed by both countries. This, and the fact that both countries are allied with superpower political and economic rivals, makes the relationship between Aggravalia and Terranova extraordinarily tense. Terranova is larger than Aggravalia, has a stronger economy, and a larger military force. Many Aggravalians believe Terranova wants to invade and take over the country.

Terranova is fortunate to have massive waterfalls that provide abundant potential energy for economic development. Aggravalia does not have waterfalls, or any other domestic energy sources. It does, however, have valuable mineral deposits, including uranium, cobalt, and silver.

Country Profile:

- Geography: 190,357 sq km (50,739 sq. mi.), slightly larger than Arkansas
- Terrain: Desert, savanna, mountain, and jungle
- Climate: Warm rainy summers, cold dry winters, brief autumns and springs

People

- Current population: 1.32 million
- Population growth: 0.52% per year
- Government: Authoritarian

Over ...



Economy

- 2016 National budget: U.S. \$5 billion
- GDP per capita: U.S. \$471
- Primary industry: Emerging nuclear industry, agricultural products, mining, commerce

Military

- 2016 Defense budget: \$515 million (10.3% of total national budget)
- Branches: Air Force, Army, Navy
- Uniformed Personnel: 78,000 (6% of total population)

Opening Statements: The President of Aggravalia has instructed your delegation not to negotiate directly with Terranova, the United States, or the IAEA. You may negotiate with them, however, through Landesia and PEACE. You are to take the following opening position:

- The double standard imposed by the NPT is intolerable.
- Nuclear energy is essential for the Aggravalian economy, which has uranium deposits but no other readily available sources of energy.
- Aggravalia also has the right to defend itself against Terranova, which regularly infringes on Aggravalian sovereignty and is currently conducting military exercises with the United States, which is also no friend of Aggravalia, on its border.
- The Aggravalian people are united in their resolve and tired of the international community's interference in Aggravalian internal matters. Aggravalia has the right to pursue nuclear energy and to develop a nuclear weapon if it so chooses.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



Background: The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created in 1957 to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy for agriculture, medicine, and power generation. In 1970, the agency took on the role of watchdog for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with the global responsibility for inspecting non-nuclear weapon state nuclear facilities to assure that nuclear materials are not being misused or diverted to weapons production.

As an intergovernmental organization, the IAEA is a source of technical expertise on nuclear facilities and research and can create rules (such as inspections) with the support and consent of its members. It relies, however, on its member countries to provide the money to implement these rules. In political terms, the authority of the IAEA rests only on the strength of its members and their willingness to work together.

As the “watchdog” for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the IAEA is keenly aware of ALL of the treaty’s requirements outlined below:

1. It is the IAEA’s job to provide assurances that Non-Nuclear Weapons States (NNWS) such as Aggravalia and Terranova are not attempting to gain a nuclear weapon.
2. The NPT acknowledges the “inalienable right” of all states to research, develop, and use nuclear energy for non-weapons purposes.
3. The NPT commits the United States and Landesia to engage in good faith efforts to reduce their own nuclear stockpiles (though the IAEA has no role in monitoring that commitment).
4. The NPT establishes the terms by which a state (such as Aggravalia) may withdraw from the treaty. This requires three months advance notice should “extraordinary events” jeopardize its supreme national interests. Since North Korea’s announced withdrawal (the first to occur under the treaty) member-states have discussed ways to discourage future withdrawals, but have been unable to find consensus.

Aggravalia has a functioning uranium mine and extensive reserves of the mineral. Its nuclear technology infrastructure, however, is quite weak. While the IAEA has been working with Aggravalia to develop its capacity to establish a nuclear power program, it has become clear that purchasing hydropower from Terranova would be a better, faster way to meet the country’s energy needs.

In the meantime, Aggravalia’s refusal to allow IAEA inspectors into its nuclear research facilities exacerbates international tension; it creates the impression (rightly or wrongly) that Aggravalia wants to build a bomb. There is an additional protocol to the NPT designed to help the IAEA to detect clandestine nuclear activities. If Aggravalia agreed to accept the additional protocol, it would give the IAEA access to Aggravalia’s mines. This could be an effective confidence-building measure in a tense international situation.

Over ...



Opening Statement: The IAEA Director General has instructed your delegation to negotiate with all stakeholders, although you may find that some of the other groups do not want to negotiate with each other. You are to take the following opening position:

- The IAEA is concerned with Aggravalia's refusal to allow inspectors into its nuclear research facilities.
- As a member of the NPT, Aggravalia has an obligation to not pursue nuclear weapons.
- Aggravalian withdrawal from the NPT would threaten regional peace and security. The IAEA needs to immediately return to inspect Aggravalian nuclear facilities in order to de-escalate international tensions.
- The only solution to this problem is to allow the IAEA access to all Aggravalian nuclear facilities as stipulated under the NPT.

U.S. Department of State (DOS)



Background: The State Department leads the United States in its relationships with foreign governments, international organizations, and the people of other countries. It aims to promote the security, prosperity and interests of the American people around the world. It does so by creating American jobs through support for open markets for U.S. companies; by issuing passports and providing emergency assistance to U.S. citizens abroad; by negotiating treaties to reduce nuclear weapons and equipping countries to respond to their own security challenges; by helping countries with health, food and humanitarian crises; by promoting stability, peace and human rights; and by increasing understanding of American society and values.

The State Department is alarmed by Aggravalia's pattern of recent behavior, including denying IAEA access to a nuclear research center, intelligence reports about testing bomb detonators, and threats to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. With the cooperation of countries in the region, the United States is determined to prevent Aggravalia from obtaining a nuclear weapon. Even the perception that Aggravalia is developing a nuclear weapon is leading to destabilizing effects in the region.

The United States considers the region surrounding Aggravalia and Terranova to be of strategic importance and therefore of special concern. Stability in this region is important to U.S. interests because American non-governmental organizations support civil society groups in both countries. That said, U.S. relations with Terranova are warm, while relations with Aggravalia have been cooling for some time. Although the United States has great respect for the ancient Aggravalian culture, Washington is critical of Aggravalia's authoritarian regime, human rights record, and aggressive rhetoric. The Department's overriding concern, however, is that Aggravalia could acquire a nuclear weapon.

The United States takes no position on the territorial dispute between Aggravalia and Terranova, but strongly supports formal talks among all parties to reduce tension and find permanent solutions that increase prosperity for all nations in the region. The State Department believes that Terranova is rich in hydropower that Aggravalia could use in place of nuclear power. In turn, Aggravalia could offer Terranova silver and cobalt, which are abundant natural resources in Aggravalian mines. The United States regularly conducts annual joint military exercises with Terranova to demonstrate its support for a struggling democracy that feels threatened by an aggressive neighbor.

U.S. relations with Landesia are strained. Several decades ago (prior to Landesia becoming a nuclear power), United States intelligence services supported the overthrow of a democratically-elected Landesian government. Since that time, successive Landesian governments have consolidated power by repressing dissent and limiting free speech. Despite their ideological differences, both the United States and Landesia share the common goal of preventing Aggravalia from developing nuclear weapons. It is important to the Department that U.S. involvement not be seen by the international community as promoting its own agenda, but rather that the focus remain on the danger of Aggravalian nuclear ambitions.

Over ...



The United States appreciates the technical expertise of the IAEA and the networking capacity of PEACE and notes that American citizens make up and contribute to both of these groups. The United States hopes that these organizations will help persuade Aggravalia to give up any aspiration to develop nuclear weapons.

Budget Profile:

- 2016 U.S. Federal Budget (estimated): \$16.5 trillion
- 2016 Foreign affairs budget: \$27.7 billion (0.17% of total federal budget)
- 2016 International assistance programs: \$14.8 billion (0.09% of total federal budget)
- 2016 Defense budget: \$534 billion (3.24% of total federal budget)

Opening Statement: The U.S. Secretary of State has instructed your delegation to negotiate with all stakeholders, although you may find that some of the other groups do not want to negotiate with each other. You are to take the following opening position:

- The United States' overarching concerns are international peace and security. The U.S. respects Aggravalian sovereignty, but urges Aggravalia to remain in the NPT to maintain regional and global stability.
- Aggravalian tests of bomb detonators are threatening to international peace and security. The United States calls upon Aggravalia to honor its treaty commitments by allowing the IAEA to inspect the nuclear research center.
- The United States will stand by its commitments to Terranova.
- The United States supports formal talks between Aggravalia and Terranova to resolve their territorial disputes and would support the development of confidence building measures.

Foreign Ministry of Landesia



Background: Landesia has an authoritarian government. It is an economic and political power in the region and a moderate influence on the world stage. It has a sophisticated and modern military force, including a substantial nuclear arsenal approximately four hundred short and medium range delivery systems compared to the several thousand intercontinental ballistic missile systems of the United States.

Relations with the United States are strained. Several decades ago (prior to Landesia becoming a nuclear power), United States intelligence services supported the overthrow of a democratically-elected Landesian government. In decades since, the Landesian National Party has consolidated its power by repressing dissent and limiting free speech. Today, Landesia's relationship with the United States is tense, but pragmatic.

Aggravalia is closely tied to Landesia by virtue of culture, ethnicity, and substantial foreign aid. Landesia is in a difficult position as it supports the Aggravalian government's sovereignty and right to govern but does NOT want it to develop a nuclear weapon. Creating further complexity, due to their complicated shared history, the Landesian government cannot appear to side with the United States, as doing so would undermine the government's anti-western narrative.

Landesia believes that if the United States considered offering some confidence building measures, such as moving its military exercises to a less contentious area or setting up a system whereby international observers could witness these exercises, it might help de-escalate tension in the region.

Landesia, like the United States, is a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Talks with the United States about nuclear security issues stalled a few years ago. As a precondition for resuming arms control talks with the United States, Landesia requires that Aggravalia receive substantial development assistance from Terranova in the form subsidies and lower tariffs on trade goods. In order to maintain flexibility, Landesia would like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or Professionals Engaged against Conflict Escalation (PEACE) to take the lead on all negotiations.

Country Profile:

Geography: 5,697,077.76 sq. km. (3.54 million sq. mi.), slightly smaller than the United States

People:

Current population: 4.32 million
Population growth: 1.02% per year
Government: Authoritarian

Economy:

Gross domestic product (GDP): U.S. \$876.2 billion
GDP per capita: U.S. \$4,847
Primary industry: Forestry, agricultural products, mining, commerce, technology

Over ...



Military:

2016 Defense budget: U.S. \$146 billion

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Uniformed personnel: 1,300,000

Opening Statement: The First Secretary of Landesia has instructed your delegation to negotiate with all stakeholders. You know from your counterparts at the Foreign Ministry of Aggravalia that the Aggravalian delegation does not wish to negotiate directly with Terranova, the United States, or the IAEA, but wants to work closely with you. You are to take the following opening position:

- Landesia supports Aggravalia and affirms its right to territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- The United States and Terranova must stop threatening Aggravalia, particularly through their joint military exercises on the Aggravalian border.
- Landesia respects the International Atomic Energy Agency and Professionals Engaged against Conflict Escalation as partners in this process.

Professional Engaged Against Conflict Escalation (PEACE)



Background: Professionals Engaged against Conflict Escalation (PEACE) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) with well-respected expertise in conflict mediation and resolution. In addition to former heads of state, members of PEACE include high profile, well-respected Nobel Prize winning physicists, doctors, and authors, including many American citizens. Many are both technical experts as well as opinion makers. Throughout its history, PEACE has helped to negotiate regional disarmament agreements from behind the scenes.

PEACE believes that the fundamental issue in this crisis is the ongoing territorial dispute between Aggravalia and Terranova. PEACE advocates working toward a resolution through confidence-building measures, which will diminish Aggravalia's incentive to build a nuclear weapon.

Another tactic to de-escalate tension and facilitate cooperation is to improve trade and economic relations. Aggravalia has a functioning uranium mine and extensive reserves of this mineral. Its nuclear technology infrastructure, however, is quite weak. Renewable energy and economic experts argue that purchasing hydropower from Terranova would be a more efficient, effective way to meet the country's energy needs.

Aggravalia's refusal to allow IAEA inspectors into the Umgatu Nuclear Research and Development Center exacerbates international tension by creating the impression (rightly or wrongly) that Aggravalia wants to build a bomb. There is an Additional Protocol to the NPT designed to help the IAEA detect clandestine nuclear activities, and if Aggravalia agreed to accept this additional protocol, it would give the IAEA access to Aggravalia's mines. This could be an effective confidence building measure in a tense international situation.

Opening Statement: The Director of PEACE wants your delegation to negotiate with all stakeholders, although you may find that some of the other groups do not want to negotiate with each other. You are to take the following opening position:

- Aggravalia and Terranova have legitimate disagreements over territory, but these concerns need to be resolved peacefully. Threats only escalate tension.
- As a signatory to the NPT and a member of the IAEA, Aggravalia should renounce nuclear weapons, agree to inspections, and honor its treaty commitments.
- Since Aggravalia's concern is for energy security and Terranova produces hydropower, one possible solution is for the two countries to work out a trade deal – hydropower in exchange for minerals.
- PEACE opposes nuclear proliferation in all forms, wherever it occurs. PEACE offers its good offices to help mediate this conflict.



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